

New York, Feb. 15.—Silver, 61 3-8; Mexican dollars, 47 1-2. Copper, steady and unchanged.

# BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

REGULAR MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Forecast for Arizona: Rain in south, snow in north portions Thursday and Friday.

VOL. VIII

BISBEE, ARIZONA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

NO. 239

## WHISKEY FIGHTING ON FLOOR OF CONGRESS

HOUSE ARGUES NAVAL INCREASE PROPOSAL  
ARIZONA'S PROTEST GOES TO THE SENATE  
BILL MAKING PROVISION FOR ANOTHER JUDGE

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Roosevelt today signed the commission of Major Alexander O. Brodie, as Assistant Chief of the pension office, displacing thereby Maj. Edward S. Fowler, of New York, who has performed the duties of the office since August 1, 1904, under a recess appointment.

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IOWA SUFFERING A FUEL FAMINE.  
Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 15.—Continued intense cold and snow which have tied up many trains, have placed the State at the grip of a coal and fuel famine.

In many sections of the State farmers are burning corn for fuel. Hundreds of Iowa towns are isolated because of the stagnant condition of the railroad service, and are actually suffering.

Dr. Jacob Frank Returns After Studying Conditions in Panama.  
Chicago, Feb. 15.—That the conditions in the Panama canal zone are at the present deplorable is the verdict of Dr. Jacob Frank, who returned from the isthmus yesterday after studying conditions as the guest of J. F. Wallace, the chief engineer of the canal.

Dr. Frank went to Panama primarily to attend the Pan-American medical congress, the scientific portion of which he opened by reading a paper on "Surgery of the Liver."

"Conditions in the canal zone are being remedied as rapidly as possible by Mr. Wallace and his associates," said Dr. Frank, "but Americans are making a serious mistake in going there at present with a view of embarking in any business. Everything is controlled by either the government, the Panama Railway or the United Fruit company."

Better wages are paid in this country. In fact, the ordinary workingman gets an average of just over 75 cents a day, and complaints are heard on all sides. At least \$1.50 per day ought to be paid the men, as the work is dangerous and diseases are easily contracted. There is not a single American laborer, so far as I could learn, on the canal."

MAMMOTH AND MOHAWK.  
Report reached the city yesterday from a reliable source that the Mammoth and Mohawk mines will shortly resume development. The Mammoth has been closed for ten years, while the Mohawk has been shut down for over four years.

The directors of both properties, which adjoin, have lately visited the mines and are now on the ground. The plans for reopening their workings are the result of these visits. Superintendent Blair, of the Mammoth, is credited with the statement that his mine will be taking on full shifts about the first of the month.

Both the Mohawk and the Mammoth have in past years demonstrated themselves wonderful properties. It is believed that further development in each will bring in even more wonderful ore bodies than have been had at any time in the past. During her activity the Mammoth produced over \$10,000,000 in gold. The Mohawk also has a high producing record.

Phoenix, Feb. 15.—The investigating committee appointed to make report on the penitentiary at Yuma came in today with recommendation that a prison commission be appointed to select a location for a new branch penitentiary at some other point in the territory than Yuma. The committee declared that it would cost not less than \$75,000 to put the present penitentiary in proper shape to care for the needs made by the rapidly increasing population of the territory and to make the improvements that the penitentiary stands in immediate need of. It did not believe that the present location of the penitentiary was the place to put this amount of money, holding that the sum could be spent at some other point to greater advantage.

Mining law discussion today was enlivened by the presentation of a couple more measures affecting the industry. One of these, by Kruger, is a bullion tax bill modeled after the Anderson bill except that it puts the tax only on output and not on mining property. The other was a mine inspector bill, introduced by Neville.

The House took up as a committee of the whole the Superior Court bill, giving the measure considerable discussion.

Rulz endeavored to get the Ranger bill out of committee, but was defeated in his efforts by adjournment of the Council.

INDIANS OUT TO DO A LYNCHING.  
Reno, Nev., Feb. 15.—Fired with whiskey, an Indian buck today went on the warpath 30 miles south of Tonopah.

He killed three squaws and fellow Indians, and then fled to the mountains. He is still at large, though a posse of Indians is now chasing him. If captured he will be lynched.

EDWARD OPENS PARLIAMENT.  
King Exceedingly Chatty of Remarks on Subject of War.

London, Feb. 15.—The sixth session of the first parliament of his reign was opened this afternoon by King Edward, with all the historical pageantry which has marked ceremonies since his ascension.

The sovereign himself read a speech from the throne to the assembled lords and commons in the upper chamber. The document was commonplace.

The only reference to the Russo-Japanese war, which the King said "Unhappily continues," was announced that "my government has been careful to observe in this matter the obligations incumbent upon a neutral power."

The later proceedings of parliament left the impression in the lobby that the government will manage to hold out until the end of the session. The government's legislative program, which is devoted in the main to social reforms, will be fairly popular while avoidance of difficulties like that of redistribution of seats and Premier Balfour's firmness in thrusting aside the fiscal problem will tend in the same direction.

RESISTED AN OFFICER.  
Under Impression That He Was Civilian—Discharged From Custody.

W. H. Foley, an employee at the Orient, was brought before Judge McDonald yesterday afternoon charged with assaulting and resisting an officer. The resistance occurred Monday night in the course of a fight at the Orient. Foley mixing with the fighters and shoving Officer Kreighbaum away.

Yesterday afternoon Foley was able to show that when he assaulted Kreighbaum he was not aware that Kreighbaum was an officer, and that so soon as he discovered that he was he desisted in his resistance to him. Under the showing made the court ordered dismissal of Foley.

HAVE GOOD PROPERTY.  
Bisbee People Pleased With Claims Developing at Jerome.

A meeting of the American Development & Prospecting Co. was held last night at the office of Judge McDonald. The company is composed almost entirely of Bisbee people. It has claims adjoining the Silver King property near Jerome. Development work has been going on for about a month with very satisfactory results.

The meeting last night was for the purpose of arranging for work on a more extensive scale than yet attempted. The findings so far made justify the confidence of those interested that they have an excellent prospect.

be the man who will introduce the measure. It is probable that Mr. Page, of Cococino, will introduce such a bill in the Council. The idea seems to be prevalent that the bill will not prohibit gambling, but will be for the purpose of taking away open gambling in saloons and making gambling houses have separate rooms from the saloon proper.

The Douglas justice of the peace bill, as it has been branded, which passed the House, seems sure of defeat in the Council. In the House Mr. Bailey fought the measure, stating that the Douglas people did not want the additional justice of the peace.

Governor Brodie will leave Phoenix on the 23rd for Washington, and it is understood that he is not to hand in his resignation until after his arrival there. The affairs of the Territory will be in the hands of Judge Nichols from the time of the departure of Governor Brodie until the latter hands in formal resignation upon his arrival in Washington. The law offices of Judge Kibbey are now the scene of much bustle. The Judge is now being pestered unmercifully by those who are desirous of obtaining jobs under the new regime. It is understood that George H. Smalley, at present private secretary to Governor Brodie, is to be taken care of in Washington in connection with the governor's new appointment. Judge Kibbey will not make any statements as to what changes he intends to make in the administration of affairs at the capital, but it is understood that there will be many changes among the officers of the Territory.

## HIS SURRENDER WAS IMPERATIVE

SO DECLARES STOESEL ENROUTE HOME  
ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTION  
SAYS CZAR WILL JUDGE ITS CORRECTNESS  
THE DEFENDERS WERE TERRIBLY REDUCED

Aden, Feb. 15.—Said General today: "The last news we received from the outside world was on September 20, when a telegram from General Kouropatkin said he would come to relieve us in three months."

"Three months having passed and no news of the fleet under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky having been received the situation became desperate. The garrison being exhausted and the fleet, whose preservation had been the principal reason for resistance, having been destroyed after the capture of High Mountain (203 Meter Hill) I considered that any further prolongation of the struggle would inevitably lead to frightful carnage."

Aden, Feb. 15.—The French steamship "Australien" arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, carrying among other passengers General Stoessel, seven generals, two admirals, 136 other officers and 143 artillery officers, formerly of the Port Arthur garrison.

Mme Stoessel brings with her six orphans, whom she adopted, sons of officers who fell at Port Arthur. Communication between the Australian and the shore is not allowed on account of a revival of the plague here, where there are fifty deaths a day.

General Stoessel and General Reiss, his chief of staff, who acted as interpreter, graciously received a correspondent. They said it was a sad thing to return vanquished, but they were conscious of having done their entire duty in holding the fortress as long as they did.

They could not have held Port Arthur at the most four days longer. The munitions and food supplies had been almost exhausted. There remained only 6,000 loaded shells and 2,000,000 cartridges, which were powerless against the 11-inch guns which rained their fire upon the Russian defenses.

"In the garrison," said General Stoessel, "there were 40,000 men, of whom 18,000 were in hospital and 4,000 were non-combatants. Of the remaining 8,000, 3,000 were afflicted with scurvy and were obliged to fight seated or lying down in the trenches. For several months the troops received 200 grammes of horse meat apiece each. All the food was prepared with machine oil."

"After September the only ships which succeeded in running the blockade were the steamer King Arthur, commanded by a French captain, and three junks. All brought flour. General Stoessel added that he de-

clined on the capitulation on his own authority and without consulting anyone. He concluded by saying: "The czar and my peers will judge whether I should have prolonged the siege, or by a heroic but criminal act have blown up the fortress. I prefer a less great name in military annals to having 30,000 lives on my conscience."

A number of the other officers whom the correspondent interviewed did not share this moral satisfaction of General Stoessel. They expressed highly violent resentment toward Admiral Prince Ukhomsky for his disastrous handling of the fleet, against several incapable generals and above all against ex-Viceroy Alexieff.

The last-named they declared had foreseen nothing and prepared nothing. It was necessary to reconstruct the greater part of the fortifications under deplorable conditions and under the fire of the enemy.

The officers declare that General Stoessel was a brave man, but not a genius. General Kondratenko, they said, was the real soul of the defense and was adored by his men. When he died Port Arthur died with him.

Smyrnoff and several other generals in spite of the czar's permission, preferred captivity to a shameful return. In spite of the sympathy of the passengers and the warm ovations they received at Saigon, Indo-China, the Russian officers on the Australian are all melancholy. When they were asked if they were glad to return to their fatherland, they replied "No," and added sadly that if General Kondratenko had been in command at Port Arthur they would not have been here. The Russians will leave the Australian at Port Said. One officer, who is ill disembarked here.

## GENERAL ENGAGEMENT

Believed Opening in Manchuria  
FRIGHTFUL JAP STAND

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Along the Hun River the booming of heavy guns sound the overture of general fighting likely to be opened within a short time. Associated Press dispatches indicate the cannonading increasing in intensity.

Special dispatches from Mukden report the wiping out of an entire detachment of Japanese cavalry which had destroyed the railway bridge between Mukden and Harbin. Russian cavalry overtook the raiders, who are said to have refused quarter, and fought until the last man was killed.

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## LEW WALLACE DEAD

Stanch Friend of West  
END CAME QUIETLY

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15.—General Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, one time minister to Turkey and Veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his home in this city tonight, aged 78 years.

The health of General Wallace has been waning for several years, and for months, despite the efforts of his family to keep the public in ignorance, it has been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.